LORD RUSSELL'S ADDRESS.

ENGLAND'S CHIEF JUSTICE BE-FORE OUR BAR ASSOCIATION.

He Defines International Law and Speaks of the Important Part Played by the United States in So Shaping Its Modern Tendencies us to Mitigate the Horrors of War-Advocates Arbitration or Me. diation in the Settlement of Disputes,

SARATOGA, Aug. 20.-No greater ovation was ever paid to any speaker in Saratoga than that accorded Lord Russell, Chief Justice of England, when he entered Convention Hall at 10:25 o'clock this morning to address the convention of the American Bar Association. The applause was long continued. He was greeted by an audience of 4,500 persons. He and Sir Frank Lockwood were es-corted to the platform by President Storey of the Bar Association, where there were already assembled Judge Rufus Peckham, Attorney-General Harmon, Court of Appeals Judge Bartlett, Cortland Parker, United States District Court Judge Coxe, J. Randolph Tucker, Henry Elitchcock, W. Allen Butler, the Hon. Edward J. Phelps, Everett P. Wheeler, James C. Carter, Nathaniel Shipman, Bishop John P. Newman, and Montague Crackanthorpe, Jus under the gallery sat Col. Ingersoll, who was an interested spectator. It was exactly 10:30 o'clock when President Storey stepped to the front of the platforn and introdced the distinguished jurist. He said:

'I have now the very great pleasure, not of introducing, for he needs no introduction to any English-speaking lawyer, but of present ing to you Lord Russell of Killowen, the Lord Chief Justice of England, who will deliver the annual address on "International Arbitra-

As Lord Russell stepped forward, the vast audience broke into applause, which continued for fully a minute. Throughout the delivery of his paper, which was more of an address than a forensic effort, the closest at-tention was given by the audience. Lord Russell spoke easily, impressively, and with great force. There was no gesticulation. He stood easily behind a high desk, with his hands firmly grasping the sides, and read his address in even, convincing tones. He was frequently interrupted by applause. He were a black Prince Albert coat, white waistcoat, and light trousers. He prefaced his address

"My first words must be in acknowledgement of the honor done me, by inviting me to address you on this interesting occasion. You are a congress of lawyers of the United States met together to take counsel, in no narrow spirit, on questions affecting the interests of your profession; to consider necessary amendments in the law which experience and time develop, and to examine the current of judicial decision and of legislation. State and Federal, and whither that current tends. I, on the other hand, come from the judicial bench of a distant land, and yet I do not feel that I am a stranger among you, nor do you, I think, regard me as a stranger. Though we represent political communities which differ widely in many respects, in the structure of their con-stitutions and otherwise, we yet have many things in common. things in common.

We speak the same language; we adminis-

ternational law. Story. Kent. Marshall. Wheaton, Dana, Woolsey, Halleck, and Wharton, among others, compare not unfavorably with the workers of any age in this province of jurisprudence.

Lord Russell then said that he proposed briefly to consider what is international law;

province of jurisprudence."

Lord Russell then said that he proposed briefly to consider what is international law; its sources; the standard—the ethical standard—the velocity of the standard—the ethical standard—the which it ought to conform; the characteristics of its modern tendencies and developments, and then to add some needful words on the question, lately so much discussed, of international arbitration. He then asked "What is international law?" and said:

"I know no better definition of it than it is the sum of the rules or usages which civilized States have agreed shall be binding upon them in their dealings with one another. Is this accurate and exhaustive? Is there any a priori rule of right or of reason or of morality which, apart from and independent of the consent of nations, is part of the law of nations? Is there a law which nature teaches, and which, by its own force, forms a component part of the law of nations? Was Grotius wrong when to international law he applied the test placuitine Gentibus?

"These were points somewhat in controversy between my learned friend, Mr. Carter, and myself before the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration in 1893, and I have recently received from him a friendly invitation again to approach them—this time in a judicia, rather than in a forensic spirit. I have reconsidered the matter, and, after the best consideration which I can give to the subject, I stand by the proposition which in 1893 I sough to establish. That proposition was that international law was neither more nor less than what civilized nations have agreed shall be binding on one another as international law.

"Appeals are made to the law of nature and the law of morals, sometimes as if they were

Whenton, Dans, Wooley, Kent, Marchall Whenton, Dans, Wooley, Halleck, and working of any age in this provine of impropriance, and the proposed briefly to consider what is international law; and—to which it ought to conform; the characteristics of its modern tendencies and deavorably with the workers of any age in this gradual works on the question, listely so much discussed, of international arbitration. He then suspend the continuous of the continuous works on the question, listely so much discussed, of international arbitration. He then suspend the continuous of the continuous works on the continuous training of the continuous works on the continuous of the continuous training the continuous c

corded in clear language—there is no international code. We look for them in the
long records of customary action; in settled
precedents; in treaties affirming principles;
in State documents; in declarations of nations in conclave—which draw to themselves
the adhesion of other nations: in declarations of text writers of authority generally
accepted, and lastly, and with most precision, in the field which they cover, in the authoritative decisions of prize courts. I need
hardly stop to point out the great work
under the last head accomplished, amonast
others, by Marshall and Story in these States,
by Lord Stowell in England, and by Portalls
in France.

under the last head accomplished, amongst others, by Marshall and Story in these States, by Lord Stowell in England, and by Portalis in France.

"From these sources we get the evidence which determines whether or not a particular canon of conduct, or a particular principle, has or has not received the express or implied assent of nations. But international law is not as the tweive tables of ancient Rome. It is not a closed book. Mankind are not stationary. Gradual change and gradual growth of opinion are silently going on. Opinions, dectrines, usages, advocacie by acute thinkers are making their way in the world of thought. They are not yet part of the law of nations. In truth, neither doctrines derived from what is called the law of nature (in any of its various meanings) nor philanthropic ideas, however just or humane, nor the opinions of text writers, however eminent, nor the usages of individual States—none of these, nor all combined, constitute international law.

"If we depart from the solid ground I have indicated, we find ourselves amid the treacherous quicksands of metaphysical and ethical speculation: we are bewildered, particularly by the French writers in their love for an systeme, and perniested by the oscure subtleties of writers like Hautefeuilis with his Lot primities and Lot scondaire. Indeed, it may, in passing, be remarked that history records no case of a controversy between nations having been settled by abstract appeals to the laws of nature or of morals.

"Hut while maintaining this position, I agree with Woolrey when he says that if international law were not made up of rules for which reasons could be given, satisfactory to man's intellectual and moral nature, it would not deserve the name of a science. Happilly those reasons can be given. Happilly men and astill higher ethical stangards. The ultimate aim in the actions of men and of communities ought, and I presume will be admitted, to be, to conform to the divine precept, Do unto others as you would that there is never the mane not to

ought, and I presume will be admitted, to be, to conform to the divine precept, 'Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you.

"I have said that the rules of international law are not to be traced with the comparative distinctness with which municipal law may be ascertained—although even this is not always easy. I would not have it, hewever, understood that I should to day advocate the codification of international law. The attempt has been made, as you know, by Field in this country and by Prof. Bluntschil of Heidelberg and by some Italian Jurists, but has made little way toward success. Indeed, codification has a tendency to arrest progress. It has been so found, even where branches or heads of muserical law have been codified, and it will at once be seen how much less favorable a fleid for such an enterprise international law presents. Where so many questions are still indeterminate. After all it is to be remembered that jural law in its widest sense is as old as society itself; this society ibit international law, as we know it, is a modern invention. It is in a state of growth and transition. To codify it would be to crystalitze it: uncodified it is more flexible and more easily assimilates new rules. While agreeing, therefore, that indeterminate points should be determined and that we should aim at raising the ethical standard, I do not think we have yet reached the point at which codification is practicable or if practicable would be a public good."

Lord Russell then spoke of the part plaved by the United States in shaping the modern tendencies of international law, and said.

"It is not too much to say that the undoubted stream of tendency in modern international law to mitigate the horrors of war, to humanize or to make less inhuman its methods, and to narrow the area of its consequential evils, is largely due to the policy of your statesmen and the moral inflience of your jurist. The reason why you thus early in your young history as an independent power took so leading and toble a par

stitutions and otherwise, we yet have many things in common.

"We speak the same language; we administer laws based on the same juridical concentions; we are co-heirs in the rich traditions of political freedom long established, and we enjoy in common a literature, the noblest and the purest the world has known—an accumulated store of centuries to which you, on your part, have made generous contribution. Beyond this, the unseen 'crimson thread' of kinship, stretching from the mother islands to your great continent, unites us, and reminds us always that we belong to the same, though is mixed, racial family. Indeed the spectacle which we to-day present is unique. We represent the great English-speaking communities—communities occupying a large space of the surface of the earth—made up of races wherein the blood of Celt and Saxon, of Dane and Norman, of Pict and Scot, are minified and fused into an aggregate power held together by the surface of the earth—made up of races wherein the blood of Celt and Saxon, of Dane and Norman, of Pict and Scot, are minified and fused into an aggregate power held together by the surface of the earth—made up of races wherein the blood of Celt and Saxon, of Dane and Norman, of Pict and Scot, are minified and fused into an aggregate power held together by the surface of the earth—made up of races wherein the blood of Celt and Saxon, of Dane and Norman, of Pict and Scot, are minified and fused into an aggregate power held together by the surface of the earth—made up of races wherein the case of any other people. This consideration is prominent among those which surgest the theme on which I desire to address you—hamely, International Law.

"The English-speaking peoples masters for a mighty commerce, the energy and enterprise, of whose sons have made them the great travellers and colonizers of the world, have interests to safeguard in every quarter of it, and, therefore, in an especial manner it is important to them that the rules which govern the relations of States inter as a consisti

systematizing and justifying on sound principles the law of capture and prize, it is true to say that British lawyers did not apply diemselves, early or with great zeal, to the consideration of international jurisprudence.

"Nor, again, is the reason far to seek. Great Britain had existed for centuries before inter-

other; and England, insular though she be, with her imperial interests scattered the world over, follows, or is ferced to follow, in the wake. If there be no war, there is at best an armed peace.

world over, follows, or is forced to follow, in the wake. If there be no war, there is at best an armed peace.

"Figures are appailing. I take those for 1895. In Austria the annual cost of army and navy was, in round figures, 18 millions serillog, in France 37 millions, in 3 millions, and in Russia 52 millions. The significance of these figures is increased if we compare them with those of former times. The normal cost of the armaments of war has of late years enormously increased. The annual interest on the public debt of the great powers is a war tax. Behind this array of facts stands a tragic figure, it tells a dismal tale. It speaks of overbutthened inquatries, of a waste of human energy unprofitably engaged, of the squandering of treasure which might have let light into many lives, of homes made desolate, and all this, too often, without recompense in the thought that these sacrifices have been made for the love of country or to preserve mational honor or for national safety. When will Governments learn the lesson that wiedom and justice in policy are a strouger security than weight of armament?

"Ah! when shall all men's good

"Ah! when shall all men's good Be each man's rule, and universal peace Lic, like a shaft of light, across the land?

"At when shall all men's good Be each man's rule, and universal peace Lie, the a shart of light, scross the land?

"It is no wonder that men, earnest men, enthusiasts if you like, impressed with the evils of war, have dreamt the dream that the millennium of peace might be reached by establishing a universal system of international arbitration. The cry for peace is an old world cry. It has echeed through all the axes, and arbitration bas long been regarded as the handmaiden of peace.

"In our own times the desire has spread and grown strong for peaceful methods for the settlement of international disputes. The reason lies on the surface. Men and nations are more enlightened; the grievous burthen of military armaments is sorely felt, and in these days when, breadly speaking, the people are enthroned, their views find free and forcible expression in a world-wids press. The movement has been taken up by societies of thoughtful and learned men in many places. The Bureau International de la Paix records the fact that some ninety-four voluntary peace associations exist, of which some forty are in Europe and fifty-four in America. Several Congresses have been held in Europe to enforce the same object, and in 1873 there was ostablished at Ghent the Institut du Broit International, the declared objects of which are to put international law of a scientific footing, to discuss and clear up moot points, and to substitute a system of rules conformable to right for the blind chances of force and the lavish expenditure of human life.

"In 1873, also, the Association for the Reform and Cedification of the Law of Nations was formed, and it is to-day pursuing active propaganda under the name of the International Law Association, which it adopted in 1894, it also has published a report affirming the need of a system of international arbitration.

"In 1888 a Congress of Spanish and American Jurists was held at Lisbon, at which it was resolved that it was independed in 1894, it also has published a report affirming the need of a sys

to make use of any fit occasion to enter into negotiations with other governments, to the noni that any difference or dispute, which could not be adjusted by diplomatic agency, might be referred to arbitration and peacefully adjusted by such means.

"The British House of Commons in 1893 responded by passing unanimously a resolution expressive of the satisfaction it felt with the action of Congress, and of the hope that the Government of the Queen would lend its ready cooperation to give effect to it. President Cleveland officially communicated this last resolution to Congress, and expressed his

Government of the Queen would lend its ready cooperation to give effect to it. President Cleveland officially communicated this last resolution to Congress, and expressed his gratification that the sentiments of two grat and kindred nations were thus authoritatively manifested in favor of the national and poaceable set lement of international quarrels by recourse to honorable arbitration. The Parliaments of Denmark, Norway, and Switzerland, and the French Chamber of Deputies have followed suit.

"It seemed eminently desirable that there should be some agency by which nembers of the great representative and legislative bodies of the world, interested in this far-reaching question, should meet on a common ground and discuss the basis for common action. With this object there has recently been founded. The Permanent Parliamentary committee in Favor of Arbitration and Peace, or, as it is sometimes called. The Inter-Parliamentary Union. This union has a permanent organization—its office is at Berne. Its members are not vain idealists. They are men of the world. They do not claim to be regenerators of manifold, our do they promise the millennium, but they are define honest and useful work in making straighter and less difficult the path of intelligent progress. Speaking in this place I need only refer, in passing, to the remarkable Pan-American Congress held in your states in 1890 at the instance of the late Mr. Blains, directed to the same peaceful object. "It is obvious, therefore, that the sentiment for peace and in favor of arbitration as the alternative for war is growing apace. How has that sentiment told on the direct action of nations? How far have they shared their policy according to its methods. The answers togethes questions are also hopeful and encouraging. Experience has shown that, over a large area, international differences may honorably, practically, and usefully be dealt with by penceful arbitranent. There have been since 1815 some sixty instances of effective

and Great Britain to some twenty of them.

"There are many instances also of the introduction of arbitration clauses into treaties. Here again the United States appear in the van. Among the first of such treaties—if not the very first—is 'he Guadaloupe-Hidalgo treaty of 1848 between the United States and Mexico. Since that date many other countries have followed this example.

"But are we thence to conclude that the millenium of peace has arrived, that the dove bearing the olive branch has returned to the ark, sure sign that the waters of international strife have permanently subsided? I am not sanguine enough to lay this flattering unction to my soul. Unbridled ambition, thirst for wide dominion, pride of power still hold sway, although I believe with lessened for eand in some sort under the restraint of the healthler opinion of the world. But further, friend as I am of peace, I would yet affirm that there may be even greater calamities than war, the dishonor of a nation, the triumph of an unrighteous cause, the perpetuation of hopeless and debasing tyranny:

"War is henorable."

"War is honorable in those who do their native rights maintain; in those who do swords an iron barrier are, liet ween the lawless spoiler and the weak; litt is, in those who draw th' offensive blade for added power or gain, sordid and despicable

In those whose swords an iron barrier are, Between the lawless spoiler and the weak; But is, in those who draw th' offensive blade. For added power or gain, sordid and despicable. "It behooves, then, all who are friends of peace and advocates of arbitration to recognize the difficulties of the question, to examine and meet these difficulties, and to discriminate between the cases in which friendity arbitration is, and in which it may not be, practically, pessible.

"It is hardly too much to say that arbitration may fifty be amplied in the case of by far the largest number of questions which lead to international differences. Broadly stated, (1) wherever the right in dispute will be determined by the ascertainment of the true facts of the case; (2) where, the facts being ascertained, the right depends on the application of the proper principles of international law to the given facts, and (3) where the dispute is one which may properly be adopted on a give-and-take principle, with lue provision for equitable compensation, as in cases of delimitation of territory and the like-in such cases the matter is one which ought to be arbitrated.

"The question next arises, what ought to be the constitution of the tribunal of arbitration; is it to be a treatment of arbitration; is it to be a treatment of a principle. But whatever may be said for vesting the question of the constitution of a permanent tribunal is not ripe for practical discussion, nor will it be until the majority of the great powers have given in their adhesion to the principle. But whatever may be said for vesting the authority in such powers to select the arbitrators, from the to time, as occasion may arise, I doubt whether in any case a permanent tribunal, the members of which shall be a priori designated, is practicable or designation, the principle are commonly so enormous and the force of national sympathy, pride, and projudice are so searching, so great, and so subtle, that I doubt whether a tribunal. He membership of which had a character of perman

admirable sentiments in their twenty-third

"The plenipotentiaries do not healtate to express, in the rames of their Governments, the wish that States between which any serious misunderstanding may arise should, before appealing to arms, have recourse, as far as circumstances may allow, to the good offices of a friendly power. The pleni potentiaries hope that the Governments not represented at the Congress will unite in the sentiment which has inspired the wish recorded in the present protocul."

"In the treaty which they concluded they embodied, but with a more limited application, the principle of mediation, more formal than that of good offices, though substantially

"In the treaty which they concluded they embodied, but with a more limited application, the principle of mediation, more formal than that of good offices, though substantially similar to it.

"The mediator is not, at least in the first instance, invested, and does not seek to be invested, with authority to adjudicate upon the matter in difference. He is the friend of both parties. He seeks to bring them together. He avoids a tone of dictation to either. He iscarriul to avoid, as to each of them, anything which may wound their political dignity or their susceptibilities. If he cannot compose the quarrel, he may at least narrow its area and probably reduce it to more limited dimensions, the result of mutual concessions; and having narrowed the issues, he may pave the way for a final excilement by a reference to arbitration or by some other method. This is a power often used, perhaps not so often as it ought to be, and with good results.

"It is obvious that it requires tact and judgment as to mode, time, and circumstances and that the task can be undertaken hopefully only where the mediator possesses wreat moral influence, and where he is beyond the suspicion of any motive except desire for peace and the public good. There is, perhaps, no class of question in which mediation may not, time and occasion being wisely chosen, be usefully employed, even in delicate questions affecting national honor and sentiment."

Lord Russell concluded as follows:

"Mr. President, I began by speaking of the two great divisions—American and British—of that English-speaking world which you and I represent to-day, and with one more reference to them I end. Who can doubt the influence they possess for insuring the healthy progress and the peace of mankind? But if this influence is to be fully feit, they must work together in cordial friendship, each people in its own subere of action. If they have great power, they have also great responsibility. No cause they essential never te. Let us pray that they always seif-respecting, each in ho

Resolved. That the American Bar Association con-curs with the principles enunciated in the elo-quent address of Lord Chief Justice Russell. Be it further. it further

Excoved, That it be referred to the Comm'ttee on
International Law to recommend such further action as shall be deemed proper to forward the
great cause of international arbitration.

International Law to recommend such further action as shall be deemed proper to forward the great cause of international arbitration.

During this time Lord Russell and his party retired from the hall, and the routine business of the association was taken up.

The first business was the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence and Law Reform, of which Senator Gray of Delaware is Chairman. He reported progress and asked further time. Robert D. Benedlet of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Judicial Administration and Remedial Procedure, presented a voluminous report which in the main favored appeals in criminal cases, and reached these conclusions: "That there is no general disastisfaction with the system of review incriminal cases now in vogue in the several States; second, that evils inherent or growing out or these systems are not sufficient to justify such change in the law rs would deprive a person convicted of crime of the right of appeal for determination of questions of law; and third, a Pardon Board, with jurisdiction to review the rullings of the trial court, would constitute another and unnecessary appellate court. There are cases where, by reason of the lapse of time or other causes, even partial relief from the penalties of an unjust conviction can be found only in the elemency of the executive or pardoning power." The report was adopted.

The report on International Law was made through its Chairman, Everett P. Wheeler of New York city. It recommended that the American Bar Association concur in the following resolutions adopted by the American Conference on International Arbitration at Washington in April:

1. That in the judgment of this Conference, relision, humanity, and justice, as well as the material interests of civilitied society, demand the immediate establishment between the United States and Great Britain of a permanent system of arbitration and the earliest possible extension of such a system to embrace all civilized nations.

2. That it is earnestly recommended to our Government, t

These resolutions were most ably seconded by the Hon. Henry Hitchcock of Missouri and unanimously carried.

MR. CRACKANTHORPE'S ADDRESS. He Says Our Standard of Legal Education Is Higher Than That of England,

SARATOGA, Aug. 20 .- The fact that Montague Crackanthorpe of England was to read a paper on "The Uses of Legal History" was sufficient to bring out a large crowd at the evening session, many of whom were ladies. Mr. Crackanthorpe was introduced by President Moorfield Storey of Boston at 8:05 o'clock. He began his address by paying a strong compliment to the standard of legal education in the United States, of which he said: "Your standard of legal education is a very high one; higher, indeed, than it is in my own country. If I am not misinformed, you have in the United States some seventy-five law schools, of which sixty-five are associated with universities. The reputation of at least one of these, the Harvard Law School, has long attracted the attention of Europe, In London, although it is the capital of an empire and a central seat of justice, no such advantages are to be had. We have, indeed, a Council of Legal Education chosen by the four Into of Court, which is doing its very best. I speak from personal knowledge, since I have the honor to be a member of it, but it does not, and with the limited resources at its command it cannot, do much more than instill elementary knowledge, and that for the most part of a strictly business description. The only university at all, but a mere examining boardaderet which has of late occupied the attention of many educational reformers and two royal commissions, each composed of men of eminence. The latter of these commissions reported two years are in favor of making the so-called 'University of London' a teaching as well as an examining university, said to that end recommended the spooliment of a statutory commission, armed with power to carry out a definite scheme of which they furnished an outline. I am happy to say that early in last July a bill was introduced into Parliament by the present dovernment for the appointment of such a statutory commission, armed with power to carry out a definite scheme of which they furnished an outline. I am happy to say that the beautiful to the content of the world be without a teaching university will have been done away with.

"Viewed in the hight of what has been said, it is to be hoped that before long the singular hour special modern to the security will have been done away with.

"Viewed in the light of what has been said not long ago a distinguished member of our phenaturely also standard of legal education in the United States, of which he said: "Your standard of legal education is a very high one; higher, in-

some length into the question of the value of legal history on the practical side of the lawyer's work. He cited several cases showing the effect knowledge of the older law had upon the procedure and final results, and closed with his plea for the uses of the atudy of legal history. At the close of the address the reports of special committees were received.

HIPPO'S BROKEN TOOTH.

STORT RY HER PRESS AGENT OF MISS MURPHY'S MISHAP. Secretary Leary Says the Hippopotamus Tried to Kiss Him-Miss Murphy Says the Park Secretary Gave Her Tally-Which of Them Is to Be Belleved? Miss Murphy's broken tooth pains her no

longer, so THE SUN learns from a typewritten statement handed out by her press agent, Secretary Leary of the Park Board. Mr. Leary is an expert in hippopotamusses, as in all else earthly and astral. He is said to be the only man, except Rudyard Kipling, who has ever seen a hippopotmus dance the couchee-couches. Night after night during that awful week when heat prevented sleep, did the gallant secretary, clad in pajamas of design as tasteful as the droop of his moustache, sit on the lawn beside the hippopot-amus cage and whistle the exhibitanting music of the Turkish national anthem, while the graceful Miss Murphy stood on her hind legs and contorted her generous shape in the muscle dance. Meanwhile Caliph, her lord and master, placify leaned back in a corner of his compartment, puffing a huse cigar which had the stock that Director Smith gives to his friends. It took both of Caliph's fore feet to manage the clear, but with the other two he managed a satisfactory substitute for a tom tom on the bars of his prison.

Thus did the insidious Leary win the unsus-pecting confidence of the Hippopotami Amphibit. To those balmy midnights may be ascribed the late unpleasantness in the territory bounded by statements with regard to the matter—that of the hippopotamus herself and another made by the Secretary, who was modestly unwilling that when convinced that without the backing of his reputation for veracity there would be some difficulty in convincing the public of the truth

difficulty in convincing the public of the truth of the statement:

Here is Miss Murphy's say-so:

"It is most unpleasant to be threat into the glare of newspaper nublicity. Miss Murphy is of an especially retiring disposition spending at least two-thirds of her time under water. She is assured that her late accident will cause no serious blemish to her beauty. At present there is some discomfort attendant upon the feverish state of the lower law and a slight sympathetic affection of the lefteye. It doesn't begin to compare, however, with the sympathetic affection which 'dear Mr. Leary'—"

The modest secretary snatched the paper away. "Pshaw" he said, "I thought I had out all those things out. I'll read the rest of it to you." He turned over the pages of the manuscript and began to read from the middle of the fourth page." "An the statement." Miss Mur-

"At any rate," ran the statement, "Miss Murphy inasmuch as she is young and inexperienced, being only 16 years of age, saw no reason why she should not accept taffy from so old a friend."

"You see," explained Mr. Leary, "you cannot give these big animals taffy as you would a human being. Mere unsubstantial flattery will not satisfy them. They must have something ponderous and material—the real thing, in fact. So when I want to make Tootsey—" the secretary hurriedly corrected himself, "Miss Murphy, of course, feel good, I give her a ten-pound immor of good old-fashioned melasses candy.

"The broken tooth and all this ridiculous talk," continued the statement, "are the direct result. Miss Murphy aspires to the melo-dramatic stage, but as yet received no satisfactory offer among the many propositions submitted to her

stage, but as yet received no satisfactory offer among the many propositions submitted to her by theatrical managers."

"This," added Mr. Leary, "is her statement as she dictated it. Now I don't like to suggest that she would deliberately twist things, but at the same time the fact is that it wasn't taffy that broke her tooth at all. She broke it against one of the bars of the cage. You see, I was standing out there last night talking to her. I like to talk to her: she is every bit as intelligent as she looks. And, incantiously enough, I ventured too close to the cage, and she made a dive for me and broke her tooth, that's all,"
"I should not think," said the reporter, "that she would have tried to bite you of all people."

to lavish her affection upon some one—Director Smith, for instance."

The Secretary put the question, Miss Murphy blushed angrily, but assumed to giggle. She grunted.

"She savs." interpreted Mr. Leavy, "that you must'nt make her laugh, it hurts her sore face."

"Ask her if she wants a new tooth?"

Miss Murphy grunted passionately.
"She says." said the Secretary, blushing again, "that she would break every tooth in her head, the way she broke that one, and never miss any of them."

NICODEMUS IS GONE

She Is a Famous Cat and Mr. Hughes Will

Pay \$200 for Her Return.

Mr. Brian G. Hughes of 242 Centre street is much concerned over the loss of his celebrated cat, Nicodemus, one of the prize winners at the first National Cat Show at the Madison Square Garden. The cat has been missing since Wednesday, and yesterday Mr. Hughes offered \$200 reward for it dead or alive. Mr. Hughes bought Nicodemus for ten cents from a newsboy on account of its distinction in baving six toes on each front foot. Nicodemus also had the infirmity of having a slightly twisted neck, the result of a fall in early youth, but notwithstanding this, Nicodemus was decidedly beau-tiful, as history bears witness. Mr. Hughes was struck by the singularity of a cat show and decided to exhibit Nicodemus in royal style. A pedigree, which related the discovery of one of Nicodemus's ancestors in a petrified condition in the tomb of Pharach's daughter, was written expressly by Mr. Hughes. The cat, enscenced in a beautiful cage, upon which was printed its pedigree, excited much admiration among the enthusiasts at the Garden. Mr. Hughes ordered his florist to bury the cat in flowers, and smid such surroundings no one

Among the enthusiants at the Garden. Mr. Hughes ordered his florist to bury the cat in flowers, and amid such surroundings no one could fail to appreciate its remarkable beauty. At the close of the show Nicodemus bore off a first prize.

The value of the cat had been set down at \$1,000, but Mr. Hughes was approached with various offers of purchase at that price. He finally agreed to let the cat out to a museum at a rental of \$25 a week. Mr. Hughes also required a densit of \$V3 to be made by the museum to bind the contract. Placards were displayed announcing the exhibition of the famous prize winner with the illustrious pedigree, and Mr. Hughes began to think that speculation in cats was extremely profitable.

Unfortunately, just before the time to remove Nicodemus to the museum, it leaked out that the famous cat was incline but a flaxter street howier. As a result Nicodemus tailed to put in an appearance at the Museum. But Mr. Hughes get the \$25 deposit on the contract. Unlamated in the betrayal of his pet's secret. Mr. Hughes determined to enter it at the second show. Nicodemus accordingly was placed among the male cats of the brindle order and valued at \$2,500. More flowers were heaped about the case, and the manufactured pedigree was displayed on the door. Again Nicodemus had again taken a prize, but the letter failed to mention what it was. Twenty-four hours later, however, he received a letter from the managers stating that they were exceedingly sorry but that the prize would have to be withdrawn. The judges had discovered that the sex of the cat had been mistaken and that Nicodemus was under him what it was. Twenty-four hours later.

Pour Nicodemus never recovered from this crue blow. Her owner tried to console her by allowing her to room over his low factory at 24 Centre street, but his efforts were in vain. There I some difference in being the object of universal admiration at eat shows and being released to the paracel plant, ordinary mouse eattler in a box factory. All hugh she has been the pet of all

The Escaped Mattenwas Convict Captured MATTEAWAN, Aug. 20. James Clancey, who escaped from the Matteawan State Hospital, was found near Lowpoint, on the railroad track, last evening and brought back to the hospital. Two attendants, McDonaid and No-lan, found him.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

\$5.00

\$2.50

All our \$5.00 hand-sewed Russia Calf Shoes reduced to \$2.50. Your choice of shapes, pointed toes or toes not pointed, high and low cut, all sizes.

The L. A. W. Special Bicycle Shoes are the best. Our price

Store open Saturday until 4 P. M.

A-Raymond 6.

MEN'S COUTFITTERS STS.

NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

ARRESTED FOR BOOK STEALING. It Was His Own Book Mr. Gardinier Was Accused of Taking.

Andrew Gardinier, temporarily of 65 East Eleventh street, was charged in Jefferson Market Court yesterdry by William R. Ferris, a 15year-old boy in the employ of C. R. Pratt, a book dealer at Sixth avenue and Eleventh street, with larceny.
Young Ferris told Magistrate Brann that for

some time past the firm had been missing books. He said that on Wednesday afternoon he noticed

Gardinier acting in a suspicious manner about the store and determined to watch him. Ferris declared that he saw Gardinier take a 10-cent suide to New York from the counter and alip it guide to New York from the counter and slip it in his pocket. Gardinier then left the store and walked around on Eleventh street. The boy called Policenan Pierce of the Charles street station and had Gardinier arrested.

Gardinier said that a grievous mistake had been made and that some one would suffer for his arrest. He declared that he was the propritor of a steam laundry at Union Hill, N. J., and that his reputation for honesty was well known. He had bought the book, he said, two days ago from another book store on Sixth avenue, and to prove this he showed where he had marked a number of places in the book for reference. He told Magistrate Brann where the marks would be found, and Magistrate Brann on referring to the pages found the marks.

Ferris insisted that he had seen Gardinier marking the book on a stoop on Eleventh street just before he was arrested.

A man who said that he was a hotel proprietor, and that he knew Gardinier well, told Magistrate Brann that Gardinier had lived with him for ten years, and was an honest man. He also said that he saw the book in Gardinier's possession Wednesday morning. Two other witnesses testified to the same effect.

Magistrate Brann said that Ferris had evidently made a mistake and discharged Gardinier false arrest. In his pocket. Gardinier then left the store and

the court, that he would sue for damages for

RIOT INSTEAD OF CAKE WALK. at East Lake, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 20,-Pandemontum eigned at East Lake, a summer resort six miles from the city, last night for more than two hours. Eight thousand persons were in the pavilion there to witness an old time cake weeks. The cake walk was to be by "leading clusively for whites. Every dummy train and 9 o'clock last night was crowded with people. Charles I. Smith was to be manager of the care walk, and he secured twenty couples of negroes last week and rehearsed. On Sunday last the preachers in the colored churches took up the matter, and from the pulpit denounced the

matter, and from the pulpit denounced the walk.

The consequence was the walkers deserted Smith, or were late in responding. At 10 o'clock the crowd at East Lake became impatient and a riot took place. Chairs were smashed, windows broken, incandescent lights burst, and pistols fired. Women left the place as rapidly as possible, as a threat was made to burn down the pavilion. The crowd finally made for the cars to return to the city.

LAWYER ACCUSED OF ASSAULT. Mr. Poucher Objected to a Fruit Stand

Lawyer George W. Poucher, a brother of W. A. Poucher, a Democratic politician of Oswego, was charged in the Harlem Court yesterday with disorderly conduct. Detective J. S. Conway of the West 160th street station said that Mr. Poucher had assaulted an Italian fruit peddler at Ninety-seventh street and Columbus avenue, but that the Italian refused to make a complaint.
"A crowd collected and he refused to leave.

the policeman added.

Lawyer Poucher said there was more in the case than appeared on the surface, and asked for an examination. Magistrate Mott paroled him until Tuesday next. The Italian in the case is Frank Cosenza. He keeps a stand at Ninety-seventh street and Columbus avenue, and says he has had trouble before with the lawyer because the latter objects to his stand being on the corner. Mr. Poucher lives at 10 West Ninety-seventh street, not far from the fruit stand. His office is at 165 Broadway.

Gail Hamilton Burted.

HAMILTON, Mass., Aug. 20.-The funeral services over Miss Mary Abigail Dodge (Gail Hamilton) were held in her home in this town at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The services were conducted by the Rev. J. G. Nichols, paster of the Hamilton Congregational Church, who read Hamilton Congregational Church, who read from the Scriptures. After this prayer was offered by the Rev. Temple Cutier, a native of Hamilton and schoolmate of Miss Dodge. Then followed singing by the church choir. The eulogy was by the Rev. William M. Barbour, President of the Congregational College of Canada at Montreal, who had known Miss Dodge all her life. Lewis A. Dodge. Dr. Albert Whipple, Arthur W. Chandler, and Wesley Hobbs acted as pall hearers. The burial was private and was in the Hamilton Cemetery.

She Wants to Foreclose on the Doody Tract. An application was made yesterday to Justice Goodrich in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for the appointment of a receiver of the tract of land on the Gowanus canal formerly owned by Daniel Doody. The Mutual Life Insurance Com-Daniel Doody. The Mutual Life Insurance Com-pany holds a first mortgage of \$21,000 on the property. There is a mortgage held by Mrs. Asa W. Packer for \$30,000 and there is another mortgage of \$10,500 on the land. Mrs. Packer desires to foreclose her mortgage and asks for the appointment of a receiver. At a forced sale, it is alleged, the property will not bring \$40,-000, while the defendants assert that it is worth at least \$135,000. Justice Goodrich withheld his decision until briefs could be prepared.

Responsible for the Loss of Her Son's Fortune. The report of Rastus S. Ransom, as referee,

deciding that Mrs. Pamele Shepard-Hovey is responsible for the loss of \$34,000 of the estate of her first husband, John F. Shepard, which was bequeathed to her son. Spencer Howard Slepard, was confirmed yesterday by Surrogate Arnold, it was claimed on young Shepard's behalf, that his mother, who, after his father's death, haif married Superintendent Hover of the Metropotitan Telephone Company, had speculated with his money and had lost large sums.

McKean Receiver for the United Life. an order of Justice Barnard, issued at Poughkeepsie, was filed in the County Clerk's office, Brroklyn, yesterday, appointing Bernard Mc Kean receiver of the United Life Insurance Again receiver of the United Life Insurance Company of this city. The company is restrained from transacting any business, and all creditors are staved from bringing suits at present. The application was made by the Attorney-General. The company's report shows that the assets are \$2.52.40: liabilities, \$cl.385.32: unpaid mertuary claims. \$8,000: borrowed money, \$21.300, and premiums paid in advance, \$2.052.

Dr. Storr's Golden Jubilee in the Pulpit. The Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his pastorate on Wednesday. Nov. 19. and the members of the Man-day. Nov. 19. and the members of the Man-hattan Congregational Association have decided to give him a loving cup. The design for the cup has not been determined. Among those in-terested in the presentation are the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Virgin, the Rev. Dr. Albert J. Lyman, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas B. McLeod.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE. Dainty novelties,

factory prices.

LUNCH DETECTIVE DEAD. RAINES LAW DEPRIVED ALBERT

OLSEY OF HIS JOB. Andy Horn Had No Use for the Once Pros

perous Man. Who Spoke Pour Lan. gungen, When Prec Lunches Were Abol. ished-Oisey Pell Brad in the Street, A slim, hungry-looking man tottered along Centre street early yesterday morning. His clothes were in rags and he was covered with dirt. Near Chambers atreet he approached a man who was washing the windows of a saloon. Will you give me something to eat? I'm

starving," he said. "Run away, run away," said the window washer in a mechanical manner, which indi-cated that he was in the habit of saving the same thing a dozen times a day.

The swinging doors had been taken off of the

saloon entrance, and inside was a tray of mut-ton pies and sandwiches. The slim man made a rush and a grab: then the man at the window did likewise, and the slim man rolled out in the gutter. He picked himself up and walked away. At Chambers street he accosted a man and asked for alms. The man turned his head away. Then the slim man started toward Broad. way. He had gone but a few steps when sud. denly he staggered. Both hands went up in the air, and he fell. A policeman ran up and looked at his prostrate form.
"It's old Albert Olsey," he said, and then he

sent in a call for an ambulance. "He's dead," said the surgeon when he arrived. "Heart disease or starvation, I don't know which. Better send for the dead wagon." "Heart disease or starvation, I don't

The dead wagon came and the body was placed in it and taken to the Morgue. It is there now. When the policeman said that the dead man was Albert Olsey he was right. It was all that remained of a once prosperous and respected citizen. Step by step Albert Olsey sank until

he became the miserable tramp that he was when he fell dead. Although he had had a liberal education and spoke four languages, his last occupation was that of free lunch counts

liberal education and shoke four languages, his last occupation was that of free lunch counter man at Andy Horn's Park row establishment. The Raines law rendered his services unnecessary and he was turned out in the street.

Ten or fifteen years ago Gleey was in the wholesale and retail glassware business in Cortlandt street, and he was reputed to be worth between \$50,000 and \$100,000. He had a well-furnished house in Hariem and a good name and reputation in commercial circles. Finally he failed, and every cent he had in the world was swept away. He began drinking and speedily lost the sympathy of those who might have helped him had he shown any deelre to help himself. From prosperity to Park row is not a long trip if a man goes at it in the right way. Gleey went at it in the right way, in two years he was a regular habitue of the Bowery lodging houses. Occasional odd jobs kept him in funds enough to pay for he lodging-house accommodation, and he lived on drink and free lunches. His condition became worse and worse until Andy Horn took him up three years ago and gave him a job at the free-lunch counter. His duties were to see that poworse and worse until Andy Horn Look him up three years ago and gave him a job at the free-lunch counter. His duties were to see that people did not wander in from the street and egopt the spread at the lunch counter without buying a drink. His knowledge of languages helped him out in his work. He could rattle off the language of nearly every nation represented on the row, and he had a way of emphasizing his warnings which caused delinquents to heed them.

the row, and he had a way or emphasizing his warnings which caused delinquents to heed them.

If the warning was not heeded Olsey simply kicked the intruder out. On the row they got to know him as the lunch detective, and it was a good title, for the man watched the Horn lunch as a cat would a mouse. Many a bum who though the could catch Olsey napping has been propelled out into the middle of the street just as his fingers were closing on a bit of bologna sausage.

Olsey was invaluable at Horn's, but when the Raines bill came it took away his job. After that he wandered up and down the row. The other tramps gave him the cold shoulder on account of his treatment of them when he was at Horn's, and he used to complain to people who would listen to him that he had been legislated out of office.

Olsey was turned out of a Bowery lodging house on Monday night because he could not pay for a room, and he wandered around half starved, with no place to sleep but in the parks until he died.

As far as is known Olsey had but one living relative, a sister who resides in Chicago. Unless this sister comes forward and claims the body it will be buried in Potter's Field.

FIRE ON RANDALL'S ISLAND A Building Used by Tallors Near the House

A two-story frame building behind the House

of Refuge on Randall's Island was destroyed by fire about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The lower floor of the building, which was 25 feet loft above for the storage of boxes and lumber.

loft above for the storage of boxes and lumber. There were twenty sewing machines and a big stove at which the tailors heated their from in the lower room.

Thomas Shanahan went in to replenish the fire about 9 o'clock and dashed out a few minutes later with his clothes affame and his hands badly scorched. Although the fremen of 49 Engine, stationed on the Island, were helped by reconforcements from Truck Company 14 in East 125th street, the building was totally destroyed. The loss is figured at \$7.000. stroyed. The loss is figured at \$7,000. The firemen found a kerosene can in the tailors' room, and think the fire was started by some one pouring oil into the stove.
Shanahan was not dangerously burned. He save he caught fire while trying to extinguish

Local Business Troubles.

The Sheriff took charge yesterday of the store of Eliza Hill, doing business as E. Hill & Co. dealers in cloaks and millinery at 259 and 261 Sixth avenue, on claims from M. M. Forrest. aggregating \$8,315, in favor of Edward A. Strong, \$4,965; Gilbert J. Strassburg, \$1,754 Crawford & Quigley, \$1,596. Eliza Hill has carried on the business since 1884. She made an assignment in 1889 and compromised at 40 cents on the dollar. She is the widow of William Hill, formerly of Hill, Moyniban & Co., who died in January, 1895. She moved to the present location three years ago, leasing two new buildings at \$20,000 a year rental. Mr. Forrest said that the failure was the result of dull business in the past few months, the said not being enough to pay the rent. He placed the liabilities at \$25,000, of which \$1+,500 is

the liabilities at \$25,000, of which \$14,500 is for merchandise.
Charles Mertens, dealer in hay and feed at 203 Fast 101st atrect, made an assignment yesterday to John C. Stein.
Deputy Sheriff Dunphy has received an attachment for \$2,859 against the Meerbott Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of lewelf at 48 Maiden lane, in favor of the Third National Bank on a note made by the company which was endorsed by S. F. Myers & Co., who falled on the 13th inst. The Messrs, Meerbott have been in business many years, and incorporated this company in May, 18th, under New Jersey laws, with a capital stock of \$30,000, one-third of which, it is said, was paid in.
Judgment for \$30,450 was entered resterday against Dan Talmage's Sons, rice merchants of 115 Wall street, in favor of the National Broadway Bank on three notes made by the firm.

James Olwell's Will.

The will of James Olwell, Vice-President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, and who was engaged in the grocery business for about fifty years, was filed for probate yesterday. The amount of the estate was not men-tioned. Mr. Olwell died last week in his ninetioned. Mr. Olwell died last week in his flow-tieth year at his residence, 43 West Sixteenth atreet. The will was executed March 18, 1885, and names John E. McWharton and March 3, McLoughlin, his partners, his son mass, los seph F. Corrigan, and his daughter. Vicaris 1, Olwell, executors. Mr. Olwell gives can be this sons, Henry E. Olwell and George W. Olwel, a life interest in \$20,000, with remainder over to their issue, and the residue of his existe gost directly to his three daughters, Victoria, Mrs. Camilla Corrigan, and Emily Olwei.

St. James Hotel Furniture Sold. By order of the trustees of the estate of Paul Spofford, owner of the St. James Hotel at

I wenty-sixth street and Broadway, Austroneers E. H. Ludlow & Co. began the sale of the in niture and fixtures of the hostelry at o'clock yesterday morning. About 10 were present, and they bought most goods on the fifth and sixth floors, whe sale was begun. The bidding was lift the articles sold brought fairly good. The lower floors, where the civilies fulngs are, will not be reached before patterns.

Grand Lodge Odd Fellows Adjours. The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows completed

its annual three days' session in Scottish Bile. Hall yesterday afternoon. The officers who were elected earlier in the week were formally installed. Before the installation are noted the list of officers was completely reclication of the Rev. Dr. J. H. Tende, rather of the Olivet Haptist Church of Syramse to the office of Grand Chaplain.

SCARS of all kinds and in all the removed by Dermislow and the K.Y. Beauty Book for a samp. Use 3 kinds apply the purposes sell it and use it. It is pure